

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
WICHITA FALLS DIVISION

W.J. WALLACE, )  
TDCJ No. 833582, )  
Plaintiff, )  
v. ) 7:04-CV-187-R  
RONALD BRAZIL, et al., )  
Defendants. )

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Came on this day to be considered Defendant Brazil's Motion for Summary Judgment and the Court finds and orders as follows:<sup>1</sup>

This is an action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by an inmate confined in the Allred Unit of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice ("TDCJ") in Iowa Park, Texas. The only defendant remaining in this case is Ronald Brazil,<sup>2</sup> a guard at the Allred Unit.

Plaintiff claims that, on June 5, 2004, in an unprovoked attack, Defendant Brazil used excessive force against him by striking him in the head with an iron bar, punching him in the back and twisting his neck. *Complaint ¶ V; Plaintiff's Answers to the Court's Questions No. 1 & 5.* Plaintiff claims to have suffered physical injuries as a result of the force. *Plaintiff's Answers to the Court's Questions No. 6 & 7.* He now seeks monetary damages. *Complaint ¶ VI.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff did not file a response to Defendant's motion for summary judgment.

<sup>2</sup> In his motion, Defendant Brazil spells his name "Braziel." For the sake of consistency, the Court will use Plaintiff's spelling of the name in this opinion.

“To prevail on an eighth amendment excessive force claim, a plaintiff must establish that force was not ‘applied in a good-faith effort to maintain or restore discipline, [but] maliciously and sadistically to cause harm’ and that he suffered an injury.” *Eason v. Holt*, 73 F.3d 600, 601-02 (5th Cir. 1996) (quoting *Hudson v. McMillian*, 503 U.S. 1, 7, 112 S.Ct. 995, 999 (1992)).

Defendants argue, *inter alia*, that Plaintiff’s injuries were *de minimis* and, as such, insufficient to raise any constitutional concerns. *Defendant’s Brief in Support of His Motion for Summary Judgment pp. 4-8 (hereinafter “Defendant’s Brief p. \_\_\_\_.”)*. In his answers to the Court’s questions, Plaintiff claims that he suffered a knot on the back of his head, a sore neck, a headache and loss of vision in his left eye. *Plaintiff’s Answers to the Court’s Questions No. 6-8.*

Review of the summary judgment evidence reflects that, immediately after the use of force, Plaintiff was examined by a nurse. *See Defendant’s Brief, Appendix pp. 53-55.* The nurse noted a ½ centimeter soft knot on the back left side of Plaintiff’s head and a 1 centimeter abrasion on his left leg. *Id.* The Use of Force Injury Report reflects that Plaintiff’s injuries were minor and required no medical treatment. *Id. at p. 55.* The affidavit of Dr. Tim Revell reflects that, other than one complaint of a headache, Plaintiff’s medical records do not show any complaints or treatments relating the injuries allegedly suffered by Plaintiff as a result of the use of force by Defendant Brazil. *Defendants’ Brief, Appendix pp. 69-70.* The Court finds that the competent summary judgment evidence submitted by Defendant Brazil demonstrates that Plaintiff suffered nothing more than *de minimis* injuries resulting from the use of force.

42 U.S.C. § 1997e(e) provides that:

No Federal civil action may be brought by a prisoner confined in a jail, prison, or other correctional facility, for mental or emotional injury suffered while in custody without a prior showing of physical injury.

While it is unfortunate that force was used against Plaintiff, *de minimis* injuries such as those he suffered do not constitute “physical injury” as required to raise a constitutional issue.<sup>3</sup>

Summary judgment is proper when the pleadings and evidence illustrate that no genuine issue exists as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); *Slaughter v. Southern Talc Co.*, 949 F.2d 167, 170 (5th Cir. 1991). Disputes concerning material facts are genuine if “the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass’n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1429 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc) (quoting *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248, 106 S.Ct. 2505, 2510 (1986)). Substantive law provides that an issue is “material” if it involves a fact that might

---

<sup>3</sup> See *Siglar v. Hightower*, 112 F.3d 191, 193-94 (5th Cir. 1997) (holding that a sore bruised ear lasting for three days did not constitute a physical injury as required to state a claim for excessive force); *Alexander v. Tippah County, Mississippi*, 351 F.3d 626, 630-31 (5th Cir. 2003) (nausea and vomiting caused by raw sewage on floor of jail cell was *de minimis* ); *Luong v. Hatt*, 979 F. Supp. 481, 486 (N.D. Tex 1997) (holding that sore muscles, scratches, abrasions and bruises do not constitute a “physical injury” within the meaning of § 1997e(e)); *Morgan v. Dallas County Sheriff’s Dep’t*, No. 3-04-CV-2172-D, 2005 WL 57282 at \*1 (N.D. Tex. Jan.11, 2005), rec. adopted, 2005 WL 2075796 (N.D. Tex. Aug. 26, 2005) (allegation that plaintiff suffered “undue pain ... on a regular basis” as a result of not receiving medication held insufficient to establish physical injury); *Davis v. Bowles*, No. 3-04-CV-0877-L, 2004 WL 1205182 at \*2 (N.D. Tex. Jun 1, 2004), rec. adopted, 2004 WL 1381045 (N.D. Tex. Jun. 18, 2004) (headaches and depression caused by failure to administer Prozac was *de minimis* injury); *Myers v. Valdez*, 2005 WL 3147869, \*2 (N.D. Tex. 2005) (allegations of pain, numbness in extremities, loss of mobility, lack of sleep, extreme tension in neck and back, extreme rash and discomfort insufficient to establish “physical injury”); *Abney v. Valdez*, 2005 WL 3147863, \*2 (N.D. Tex. 2005) (claims of blood pressure medication causing frequent urination, almost daily migraine headaches and itchiness and watery eyes due to food allergies found insufficient to establish “physical injury.”); *Mitchell v. Horn*, No. 98-4742, 2005 WL 1060658 at \* (E.D. Pa. May 5, 2005) (severe headaches and itching were temporary *de minimis* injuries); *Osterback v. Ingram*, No. 3-96-CV-580-LAC, 2000 WL 297840 at \*3 (N.D. Fla. Jan. 12, 2000) (migraine headache does not rise to level of “physical injury”).

affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248, 106 S.Ct. at 2510; *Burgos v. Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.*, 20 F.3d 633, 635 (5th Cir. 1994). The nonmovant is not required to respond to the motion until the movant properly supports his motion with competent evidence. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 2553 (1986); *Tubacex, Inc. v. M/V Risan*, 45 F.3d 951, 954 (5th Cir. 1995). However, once the movant has carried his burden of proof, the nonmovant may not sit idly by and wait for trial. *Page v. DeLaune*, 837 F.2d 233, 239 (5th Cir. 1988).

When a movant carries his initial burden, the burden then shifts to the nonmovant to show that the entry of summary judgment is inappropriate. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322-24, 106 S.Ct. at 2552-53; *Duckett v. City of Cedar Park, Tex.*, 950 F.2d 272, 276 (5th Cir. 1992). Although the nonmovant may satisfy this burden by tendering depositions, affidavits, and other competent evidence, “conclusory allegations, speculation, and unsubstantiated assertions are inadequate to satisfy the nonmovant’s burden,” *Douglass*, 79 F.3d at 1429, as “the adverse party’s response ... must set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e). Merely colorable evidence or evidence not significantly probative, however, will not defeat a properly supported motion for summary judgment. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249-50, 106 S.Ct. at 2510-11. Furthermore, a mere scintilla of evidence will not defeat a motion for summary judgment. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252, 106 S.Ct. at 2512; *Davis v. Chevron U.S.A., Inc.*, 14 F.3d 1082, 1086 (5th Cir. 1994).

Summary judgment evidence is viewed in the light most favorable to the party opposing the motion. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co., Ltd., v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 587, 106 S.Ct. 1348,

1356 (1986); *Rosado v. Deters*, 5 F.3d 119, 123 (5th Cir. 1993). In addition, factual controversies are resolved in favor of the nonmovant, but only when both parties have submitted evidence of contradictory facts, thus creating an actual controversy. *Little v. Liquid Air Corp.*, 37 F.3d 1069, 1075 (5th Cir. 1994) (en banc). In the absence of any proof, however, the Court does not assume that the nonmovant could or would prove the necessary facts. *Id.*

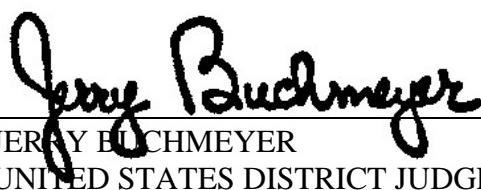
In making its determination on the motion, the Court looks at the full record including the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, admissions, and affidavits. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c); *Williams v. Adams*, 836 F.2d 958, 961 (5th Cir. 1988). However, “the [Court’s] function is not [ ] to weigh the evidence and determine the truth of the matter but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249, 106 S.Ct. at 2511. The movant’s motion for summary judgment will be granted if he meets his burden and the nonmovant fails to make the requisite showing that a genuine issue exists as to any material fact. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c).

The summary judgment evidence presented in this case establishes that there are no genuine issues of material fact and that Defendant Brazil is entitled to summary judgment as a matter of law.

For the foregoing reasons, Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment is GRANTED and Plaintiff’s complaint is hereby dismissed with prejudice.

A copy of this order shall be transmitted to Plaintiff and to Counsel for Defendants.

SO ORDERED this 10th day of October, 2006.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JERRY BUCHMEYER  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE